TRACTATUS

DE

REGIMINE

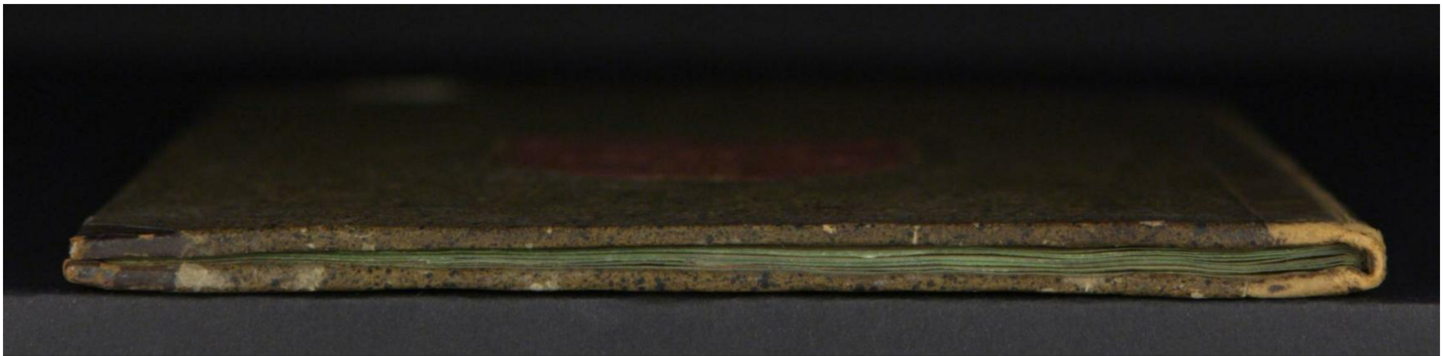
PESTILENTICO.

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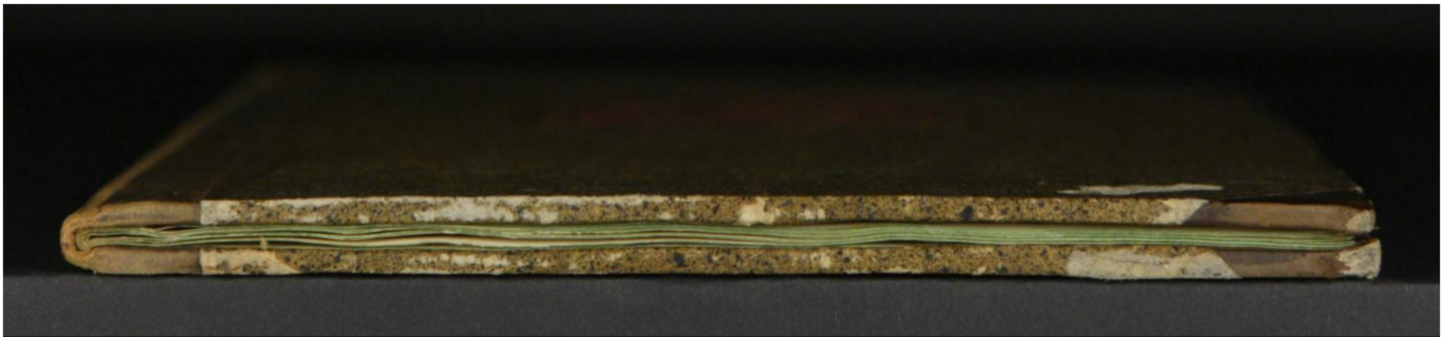


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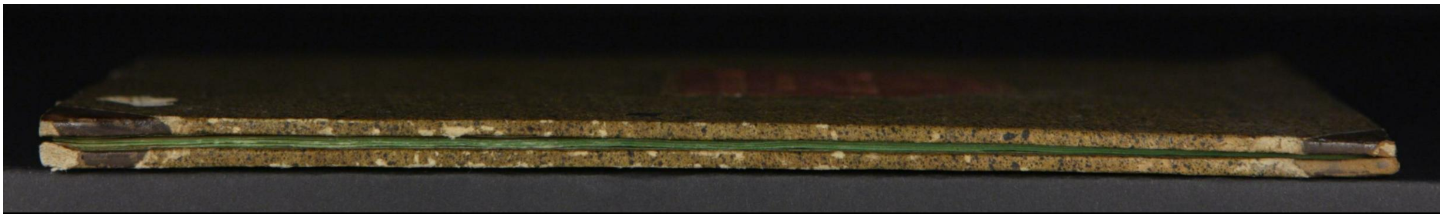
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1879.
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DA BOX

Victor Madsen 3461

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AD honorē ſctē et indiuidue trinitatis: glˀioſe
q̄ virginis marie, & ad vtilitatē reipublice: ꝓ
ɔſeruatione ſanoꝝ: ac reformatione lapſoꝝ: vo-
lo aliqua de peſtilētia q̄ nos frequētius inuadit (ex
dictis medicoꝝ magis autenticorum) ſcribere. Et
pˀmo de ſignis ꝑnoſticis eiꝰ. ſcđo de cauſis. tertio
de remediis. q̄rto de ɔfortaminibus cordis & pˀnci
paliū mēbroꝝ. q̄nto et vltimo de fleubotomiā.

De ſignis ꝑnoſticis peſtilēcie.

SIgna peſtilēcie ꝑnoſtica ſeptem ad pn̄s aſſi-
gnant᷑. Primū eſt: qn̄ in vna die eſtiuali: āu
ra ſepe mutat᷑: ut de mane apparet pluuioſa, dei-
de nebuloſa: & demū ventoſa, p̄cipue a vēto me-
ridionali. Scđm ſignū eſt: qn̄ ſepe in tpe eſtiuali:
dies apparēt totaliter obſcuri et velle pluere & nō
pluit: et tunc ſi diu durauerit: timendū eſt de ma
gna peſtilentia. Tertiū ſignū eſt: qn̄ ſunt multe
muſce ſuper terrā: hoc enī ſignū eſt: ꝙ aer vene-
noſus ſit et infectus. Quartū ſignū ē: qn̄ ſtelle ſe-
pe videntur cadere, et hoc iterū ſignū eſt ꝙ aer ſit
infectus: & ꝙ multi vapores venenoſi ſunt in ae
re. Quintū ſignum ē: qn̄ cometa videt᷑ volare. Et
ſicut habet᷑ in methauris: iſta ɔtingunt qn̄ come-
ta apparet, ſcꝫ interfectio hoīm in bellis zc̄. vnde
verſus. Contingūt iſta: ſtella ſplendente cometa.
Mors furit. vrbs rapit᷑. ſeuit mare. ſol operit᷑. Re

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gnū mutatˀ. plebs, peſte: fame cruciatˀ. Sextum ſi
gnū eſt: qn̄ multa fulgura & tonitrua fiunt: & p̄ci
pue venientia a parte meridionali. Septimum ſi-
gnū eſt: qn̄ multe vētoſitates a meridie ꝓcedunt.
Ille enī ſordeſcūt & īmūde ſūt. Qn̄ igitˀ iſta ſigna
apparēt: timendū ē de magna peſtilētia: niſi dn̄s
oīpotens ip̄am ſua pietate voluerit āmouere.

De cauſis peſtilentie.

CAuſa peſtilētie triplex eſt. qn̄qꝫ eī venit a ra
dice inferiori. aliqn̄ a radice ſuperiori: ita qꝰ
ſenſualiter apparet nobis mutatio aeris. & quan-
doqꝫ venit ab vtroqꝫ, ſcilicet radice ſuperiori & in-
feriori ſimul. A radice quidē inferiori: ut nos vi-
demus ex latrina prope camerā: uľ ex aliqua alia
re particulari corrūpi aerē: in ſubſtātia & in q̄lita-
te. Et illa eſt particularis: & poteſt accidere oī die
Inde etiā ꝓcedit febris peſtilēcialis: circa quā mul-
ti medici ſunt decepti: talē febrē eſſe peſtilentialē
non credētes. Qn̄qꝫ etiā venit a cadaueribus mor
tuorū: uel ex corruptione ſtagnoꝝ. et ꝯtingit fre
quēter in locis corruptis. Et iſta aliqn̄ eſt vniuerſa
lis, & aliqn̄ particularis. A radice aūt ſup̄iori acci-
dit virtute corporū celeſtiū, ex q̇bus ſp̄ūs vitalis
corrūpitˀ in aīali. Et de illa dicit auicenna li. iiii. Ex

forma celi: corpora valde facilr̄ inficiunt̄. Nā im-
preſſio celeſtis corrūpit aerē: & ſic ſpūs corrūpit̄ i
hoīe. A radice vero ſupiori et inferiori ſil' ꝓuenit
qn̄ ex impſſiōe celeſti corrūpente aerē: & putrefa
ctione cadauerū uel locoꝝ cauſat̄ morb⁹ in hoie:
et talis morbus qn̄qꝫ eſt febris. qn̄qꝫ apoſtema, &
hoc ut in pluribus. Aer ei inſpiratus: qn̄qꝫ vene-
noſus eſt et corrupt⁹: ledēs cor: ita ut natura mul
tipliciter aggrauat̄, imo intrī ꝙ nō pcipit ſuā leſi
onē. Nam apparent bone vrine et bone digeſtio
nes, et tamen patiens tendit ad mortē. Vn̄ mul-
ti medici in patientibus ad vrinam attendētes: ſu
perficialiter loquuntur & decipiuntur. Neceſſe eſt
igitur: ꝙ quilibet patiens prouideat ſibi de bono
medico et experto. Et iſta videntur dici de cauſis
peſtilentie. ¶ Sed circa hec mouentur due que-
ſtiones. Prima eſt. quare vnus moritur: alter non
et de illa villa moriuntur homines: et in illa do-
mo, in alia autem nō. Secunda queſtio eſt: an ta-
les morbi peſtilentiales ſint contagioſi? ¶ Ad pri
mam dico: ꝙ hoc contingere poteſt ex duobus,
ſcilicet ex parte agentis. & ex parte patientis. Ex
parte quidem agentis: quia illa influentia ſupce
leſtis directi⁹ reſpicit illū vel illū: q̄ illū & illū locū.
Sed ex pte patiētis: quia ille eſt magis diſpoſitus

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ad mortẽ q̃ alter. Vnde notandũ ꝙ corpora magis diſpoſita : ſunt corpora calida latorũ pororũ & corpora infecta & habẽtia poros opilatos multis humoribꝰ. Vñ corpora a quibus fit magna reſolutio: ſicut ſunt hoĩes abutentes coitu, uel ſeruientes balneis. et hoĩes qui calefiunt magno labore, uel magna ira: habent corpora magis diſpoſita ad morbũ peſtilenticũ. ¶ Ad ſecundã dico: ꝙ tales morbi peſtilentiales ſunt contagioſi. quia a corporibus infectis effluunt humores& fumi venenoſi aerẽ corrumpentes. et ideo fugiendũ ẽ ab infectis, immo tempore peſtilenciali nullus debet ſtare ĩ cumulo populoꝝ. quia poteſt eſſe aliquis illoꝝ infectus. Ratione cuius prudẽtes medici viſitando infirmos: ſtant longe a patientibus tenentes faciẽ verſus portã uel feneſtrã. ſic etiam ſtare debent infirmorũ ſeruitores. vnde patienti bonũ eſt per dies mutare camerã, et frequentius habere feneſtras verſus boreã, uel verſus orientẽ apertas . feneſtre veroverſus meridiẽ: tenentur clauſe Ventus enim meridionalis habet in ſe duas cauſas putrefactõis. Prima eſt: ꝙ debilitat corpora tã ſonoꝝ q̃ infirmoꝝ. Secunda eſt quia ſicut ſcribitur tertio amphoriſmoꝝ. Auſter ventus inflatus grauat auditũ, et ledit cor. quia aperit poros hoĩs et intrat vſq; ad cor. Quare bonũ eſt ſano: tempe

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peſtilentie qñ flat ventus meridionalis: manere in domo per totũ diẽ. Si autẽ neceſſe fuerit ut exire debeat: maneat in domo vſq; ad eleuationẽ ſolis ſupra noſtrũ orizontẽ.

❡ De remediis peſtilẽtie.

Viſis cauſis peſtilentie: nunc dicendũ eſt qualiter quis ſe debeat a peſtilentia preſeruare. Proquo notandũ eſt iuxta dictũ ſũmi medici per hieremiã dicentẽ: ꝙ homo primo ſe debeat diuertere a malo ad bonũ: et humiliter ſua peccata cõfiteri. quare ſummũ remediũ eſt: ut tempore peſtilentie penitentia & confeſſio medicamentis ceteris preferant̃. promitto tñ ſũme: ꝙ valde bonũ remediũ eſt: fugere, & locũ infectũ mutare. Sed quia multi cõmodoſe locũ mutare non poſſunt: ideo quantũ poſſibile fuerit ab eis oĩs cauſa putredinis euitetur: et ex conſequenti oĩs coitus. precipue etiã cauendus eſt ventus meridionalis, qui naturaliter eſt infectiuus. Claudentur ergo feneſtre (ut dictũ eſt) verſus meridiẽ vſq; ad horã primã. et aperientur verſus ſeptẽtrionẽ. Eadem de cauſa omnis fetor eſt euitandus: utputa, ſtabuloꝝ, camporum, platearũ, & precipue interfectoꝝ cadauerum putrefactorũ: & maxĩe fetor aquarũ. Nam

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in aliquibus domibus conſeruatur aqua, per duas dies uel noctes, uel ſunt tranſitus ſubterranei aq̃rum: in quibus ſeruantur aque proiecte: que etiā magnū cauſant fetorē. Et ex iſta cauſa etiā cōtingit: ꝙ aliqui moriuntur in illa domo: ubi talia cōtingunt, & in alia non: ut dictū eſt. Silr̄ in illo loco vbi venduntur olera & caules. quia olera putre facta: faciūt nociuū fetorē. Vnde ſicut per odorē aromaticū cor & ſpiritus recreantur: ita ex nociuo fetore debilitantur. Quare ſeruanda eſt dom⁹ ne aer infectus ſubintret. aer enī infectus hūidus eſt: & putrefactionē in domo: uel in loco dormitionis naturaliter cauſat. Subtilietˀ igitˀ domus per clarā flāmā: & fiat ignis clarus de lignis. Fiat etiā cū fumigatione herbarū infra ſcriptarū, videlicet lauribacce, iuniperi, vberiorgani, et habetˀ in apothecis. abſinthii, yſopi, rute, arthimeſie atqꝫ ligni aloes, qđ melius valeret: ſed pro paruo precio cōparari nō poteſt. & talis fumus inſpiretur per os et nares. quia ſic interiora ratificat. Itē eadē de cā vitetur oīs repletio: quia corpora plena malis humoribus inficiuntur facilius. Vnde dicit auicēna quarto canonis: ꝙ illi qui repletionē ſp curāt: periodū et finē vite ſue abreuiant. Itē eadē de cauſa balneū cōmune euitetur: quia modicū fruſtū totam maſſā corporis corrūpit. Vnde finaliter oīs

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multitudo uel cõmunitas euitetur inquantũ poſ-
ſibile ſit: ne ab anhelitis infectis aliquis inficietur.
Sed qñ hoc fieri non poteſt: ut cõitas euitet᷑: vtã
tur remediis infra ſcriptis. De mane quãdo aliqs
ſurgit: mox parũ comedat de ruta lotã in aq̃ mũ
da: & ſale aſperſa: cũ nuce gallica vna uel duabus
bene mundatis. Si autẽ illud habere non poteſt:
tũc comedat panẽ uel tortã intinctã aceto: & hoc
maxĩe tpe turbido uel nebuloſo. In tpe etiã peſti
lentie melius infra domũ manere videt᷑: q̃ extra.
nec eſt ſanũ ire per villã uel ciuitatẽ. Domus etiaȝ
aſpergetur(et ſpecialiter in eſtate)cũ aceto, & ro-
ſis & foliis vitis, ĩmo bonũ eſt in die frequenter la
uare manus cũ aqua & aceto: et poſtea faciẽ terge
re & odorare ad manus. Bonuȝ eſt igitur tam in
eſtate: q̃ in hyeme acetoſa odorare. In mõte(aũt)
peſſulano: cõmunitatẽ vitare non potui. quia trã-
ſiui de domo ad domũ curando infirmos: cauſa
paupertatis mee. Vnde ſpongiã uel panẽ intin-
ctũ aceto mecũ portaui: tenens prope os & naſũ.
quia oĩa acetoſa opilant meatũ hũorꝝ. nec faciũt
venenoſa intrare. et ſic talẽ euaſi peſtilentiã: ſoci
is meis non credentibus me vitã retinere. Oĩa aũt
iſta remedia per meipſũ probaui.

¶ De ꝯfortaminibus cordis &
principaliũ mẽbrorũ.

Remedia

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Cordis confortamina hec ſunt: crocus, canifer, plantago, cū ceteris herbis que ratificāt ſpiritū interiorē. Hec enī precipue valent in vulgari cōmunitate, vbi faciliter contingit ꝙ vnus inficiatur ab alio. et ideo ſūme caueatur ne anhelitus inſpiretur ab aliquo. Oculi etiā ab aere infecto obſcurentur: ſi hō non portauerit predicta in manu Valde etenī ſanū eſt: ꝙ lauentur, os, facies, oculi et manus ſepius in die cū aqua roſacea aceto mixta. Si aūt predicta habere nō poteſt: tunc faciat cū aceto: & ſic iſtis ſeruatis ſecurus cōmunitatē ītrabis. Habetur etiā ꝓ magno remedio laxatiuo ventris. Si aūt naturaliter fieri non pōt laxatio vētris: prouocetur artificialiter per ſuppoſitoriū: ad quod bene valent pillule peſtilēciales que habent in apothecis. In domo etiam ſēp teneatur ignis. quia multū impedit impreſſionē celeſtē, & clarificat aerē. De cibo aūt ſpecialiter dico: ꝙ tiriaca ſū mevtilis eſt: tam ſanis q̄ infectis. Sumatur igitur bis in die cum vino claro limphatico: uel cū aqua clara roſacea: aut cuꝫ ceruiſia clara. nec ſumatur de tiriaca: niſi ad quantitatē vnius piſi: de vino vero, aqua, uel ceruiſia ad quantitatē duorū coclearium. tiriaca autē in vaſe penitus diſſoluatur. differatur etiā prandiū vſqꝫ ad mediū diem: ut tiriaca in corpore ſuā exerceat operationē. Bonū inſup

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ferculū cū vino puro ſepe in die ſumendū eſt: nō multū tñ ſimul: quia nimia ſuperabundantia pu trefactioneȝ humorū inducit. Caueantur in cibis omnia calefactiua: ut ſunt, piper, et alliū. licet enī piper cerebrū a flecmate purgat & ſpecialia mem bra a viſcoſis humoribus: quia tamen nimis cale- facit et calefactio putrefactionē inducit. plus vide tur ſola amaritudo(q̄ calor, odor, et ſapor)in ipſo placuiſſe. Allium etiaȝ quāuis a flecmate purgat & malos humores eiicit et prouocat appetitū co- medendi: & aerem ſiccū intrare nō permittit: qa tamen oculos perturbat: et caput vniuſcuiuſqꝫ ſe- pe comedentis calefacit: ideo non videtur placu- iſſe. Peſtilentia enim ex calida cauſa ſepe augmē tatur. Omnes igitur cibi quanto facilioris digeſti- onis ſunt: tanto meliores. De mane ſumantur ci baria bulita: de nocte vero aſſata. Brodia auteȝ & pulmenta euitentur: niſi fuerit acetoſa. Tempore enim peſtilētie preualent fercula acetoſa omībus medicinis. Similiter euitari debent omēs fructus niſi ſint acetoſi: ut ſunt, ceraſa, mala granata, aut modicum de piro, uel pomo loco medicine. Naȝ omnis fructus putrefactionē inducit. Species cō- muniter conuenientes ſunt, ȝinȝiber, cinamomū, ciminū, flores muſcatorū, & crocus: cū his enim optima ſalſa pro diuitibus procuretur. Sed ſi ſint

acetoſa

ſalſa diuitum

pauperes recipere debent, rutā, ſaluiā, nuces galli
cas, petroſiliu3, & cum aceto miſcere ſimul, & eſt
bona ſalſa. Si aūt mediocres ſunt: recipere debēt
ciminū, & crocū & miſcere ſimul cū aceto. & ta-
lis ſalſa valet, & omnē putrefactionē prohibet. Eti
ām iocunditas cordis: magnū remediū ſanitatis
eſt in corpore. Quare cauendū eſt tempore peſti
lentie ne quis mortē timeat: ſed (ſine timore & ſol
licitudine peſtilentialis morbi uel periculi cuiuſcū
ꝙ: lete viuendo) diu viuere ſperat.

De fleubotomia.

FLeubotomia ſemel in menſe fieri poteſt: ni
ſi etas uel aliquid huiuſmodi prohibeat: ut
apparet in pegrinātibus, uel in aliquo debili: vel
in patientibus fluxum ventris. Fiat autem fleubo
tomia in baſilica dextra uel ſiniſtra ante comeſtio
nem. poſt inciſionē vero baſilice valet eſſe gaudio
ſum: & bibere bonū vinū, uel bonā ſeruiſiā, ſem-
per tamen temperate. nec eſt conueniens dormi
re illo die in quo baſilica ē inciſa. Si quis aūt apo-
ſtemate ſe grauatū ſenſerit, uel iam eſſe infectu3:
tunc omnino vitet ſomnū ābulando: quia in ſō-
no calor intrīſece venenū inducit ad cor & ad alia
mēbra ſpecialia: ita ꝙ vix aliqua herba poteſt tale

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venenũ ad ſtatum priſtinũ renouare. quod tamẽ nõ fieret ſi homo eſſet in motu. Sed diceret quis ex quo ſomnus debet vitari: quid ſi haberet ſomnũ naturalẽ? Ad hoc dico breuiter: ꝙ in tpe peſtilentiali ſtatim poſt comeſtionẽ ſi quis haberet libidinẽ dormiendi: tunc talis libido debȝ reuocari ꝑ ſpaciũ in ortulis, uel in campis. et ſic ſomnus naturalis poteſt fieri per vnã horã poſt comeſtionẽ. Dicit igitur auicenna: ꝙ ſi homo vellet dormire. debet bibere bonũ hauſtũ ante dormitionẽ: quia homo exiſtens in ſomno attrahit multos humores, & iſti mali humores depellũtur per humorẽ boni hauſtus. ¶ Sed diceret quis: qno modo debet ſentire homo quando eſt infectus? Ad hoc reſpondeo: ꝙ homo infectus tali die non multũ comedit: quia eſt repletus malis hũoribus: & ſtatim poſt prandiũ habȝ libidinẽ dormiendi: & magnã calefactionẽ ſub frigore ſentit. Habet etiã magnũ dolorem in anteriori parte capitis: ſed omnia iſta debet reuocare per motum ſpacii hinc & inde. Equitare autem vel ambulare non poteſt propter nimiã pigriciam corporis & ponderoſitatẽ. nam homo infectus omni hora libidinẽ habet dormiẽdi. quia venenũ intrinſecũ perturbat ſpm̃ vitaleȝ ſic ꝙ ſemper tendit ad requiem. Ex iſtis igitur ſignis homo ſentit ſe infectũ. Si quis autẽ credere

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nollet: expectet per medium diem & ſtatim ſentiet apoſtema ſub brachiis, uel circa pudibũda, uel circa aures. Eſt ergo ſummũ remediũ (ſi quis ſenſerit omnia predicta) tempore peſtilenciali: ut ſõnum vitet. quia ſicut ex predictis patet in ſomno ſpiritus vitalis quieſcit: venenum autem aſpergitur per membra hinc et inde. Hec omnia per me ipſum probaui. Iſtis autem ſic ſtantibus: quando homo ſenſerit ſe eſſe ĩfectum: q̃citius fieri poteſt eodem die ſanguis minuatur abunde vſq; ad ſincopam, id eſt vſq; ad vertiginē. quia parua minutio ſanguinis venenũ excitat. Si aũt homo nõ vellet incidere plures venas ſimul: tunc pmittat tranſire venã inciſam vſq; ad retardationē ſanguinis. quia parua fluxio ſanguinis venenũ fortius excitat: ut prius patuit. Item homo inciſus venis ſiue ſit infectus ſiue non: ſemper vitet ſomnũ per diē vſq; ad mediã noctem. & ſemper in eadem parte corporis in qua apoſtema apparuerit fiet inciſio vene. Si igitur apparet apoſtema ſub brachio dextro: fiat fleubotomia in medio eiuſdē brachii de mediana. Si autem ſub ſiniſtro: fiat fleubotomia in mediana eiuſdem brachii uel in epate, id ē in vena circa paruũ digitũ. Et ſi circa pudibunda: fiat fleubotomia in pede eiuſdē lateris circa calcē Si autē apoſtema fuerit in collo: fiat fleubotomia

de cephalica circa pollicē in manu lateris eiuſdē:
uel de mediana eiuſdē brachii: ul' in manu eiuſdē
lateris circa digitum minoreȝ. Si apparuerit circa
aurē fiat fleubotomia de cephalica eiuſdē lateris,
uel de vena que eſt inter indicē et pollicē. ne mul
ta venenoſa inuadāt cerebrū. uel de vena que eſt
circa minorē digitū: uel circa articulū que a mul-
tis medicis appellat᷑ baſilica. Si apparuerit in ſca-
pulis: minue cū ventoſis. & primo minue media-
nam. ſi in dorſo: minue ſupra pedicā magnā. Et
oīa iſta fiant ſi homo nō dormierit ante cognitio
nem apoſtematis. Si aūt talia apoſtemata ſenſe-
rit poſt dormitionē: tūc fieri debȝ minutio in par
te crucifixa: ut ſi apoſtema apparuerit in brachio
dextro: fiat fleubotoma ī brachio ſiniſtro de epa
te: uel baſilica: uel de mediana. Et ſi apparuerit a
poſtema ſub brachio ſiniſtro: fiat fleubotomia de
brachio dextro ſecundū ꝙ dictum eſt de brachio
ſiniſtro: & ſic de aliis locis in quibus apparuerit a
poſtema: ita ꝙ ſemper fiat oppoſito modo. Mi-
nutus vero ſi ſit valde debilis tunc poteſt fieri dor
mitō poſt mediū diē: et ſemp infra mediū diē de
bet eſſe in ꝯtinuo motu equitādo uel tranſeundo
moderate. Et ſi poſtea creuerit apoſtema: non ti-
meatur. quia tale apoſtema eſt malū expellens &
reddit hoīem valde ſanū. Vt aūt citius & facilius

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apoſtema matureſcat & rūpat᷑: debet fieri medicamentū tali mō. Tere folia ſambuci et adde ſina piū tritū &fac emplaſtrū: deinde ſuppone apoſte mati. Aliqui vero chirurgici volūt ꝙ addatur tiria ca: ſed ſūme ſuadeo ꝙ nō fiat. Nā ipſa tiriaca ve nenū expellit. melius ergo videt᷑ ſi aliqs haberet a poſtema ꝙ bibat tiriacā: et ſic expellit venenū. Itē aliud remediū. Accipe barbam iouis, ſerpillum: gallice ſerfeul, plantaginem & modicū de ſiligine et tere hec oīa inſil᷑ donec videris aquā inde exire deinde miſce aquā illā cū lacte mulieris: & da illi bibere q apoſtema habuerit. Et hoc fieri debet añ dormitionē ieiuno ſtomacho. qa eo melius opat᷑ in hoīe. Itē cui p̄mo apoſtema apparuerit recipiat auellanas, ficus, & rutā, &ꝯtundat ſimul: deinde ſupponat. Et hec ad pn̄s dicta de peſtilētia ſufficiant. Si quis aūt ſcd̄m modū predictū ſe rexerit: huius morbi ꝯtagioſi pericula bn̄ euadat: preſtante dn̄o noſtro ieſu chriſto(ſine quo nihil fieri pōt)q eſt oīpotens & gl̄ioſus& laudabilis & bn̄dictus: cū intemerata virgine maria matre eius: in ſecula ſeculorū. Amen.

¶ Tractat᷒ de regimīe peſtilētico dn̄i kamiti epī aruſieñ ciuitatis: regni dacie, artis medicine exptiſſimi pfeſſoris: finē habꝫ

Deſfontaines

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